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BIWEEKLY REPORT

**COMMUNIST STATEMENTS REGARDING INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM AND POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS**

30 March 1966

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GROUP 1
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.
30 March 1966

MEMORANDUM

Attached is a compilation of Communist statements on possible direct military intervention in the Vietnam situation, and on possible negotiations toward a settlement, received since our last biweekly report

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SUMMARY

NEGOTIATIONS

USSR Moscow's position on the question of negotiations remains unchanged.

China The Chinese continue to assert that there can be no negotiated settlement of the Vietnam question except on the Communist terms.

INTERVENTION

The Soviet Union's recent public expressions of support for the DRV have given no indication of any shift in Moscow's position.

Peking's continued public pledges of support for the Vietnamese continue to imply that it is the US rather than China which will initiate a Sino-US war.

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DRV Hanoi's position on settling the war has not changed during the past two weeks. The North Vietnamese continue to insist that their position as outlined in their four point statement of 8 April 1965 must form the

Hanoi's oblique references to volunteers in the past two weeks represent an effort to demonstrate that nations throughout the world are continuing to manifest their support for the Vietnamese by coming and fighting alongside them.

NEGOTIATIONS

DRV basis for any negotiated
Cont'd solution to the war. In
recent weeks Hanoi propa-
ganda has played up the
support its position has
received from meetings
connected with the Tri-
continental Congress week
of solidarity with Viet-
nam and the statement on
Vietnam at the Soviet
Party Congress.

The Liberation Front's
position on bringing the
war to a negotiated solu-
tion has not deviated in
the past two weeks from
its five point statement
issued on 22 March 1965.

INTERVENTION

While acknowledging these
offers, Hanoi has never
publicly accepted them nor
claimed such volunteers
are needed.

The Liberation Front made
no significant statements
on the subject of interven-
tion during the past two
weeks.

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Intervention

Selected Soviet
Public Statements



Comments

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13 March 66: In a Pravda editorial entitled "Militant Solidarity" Moscow reiterated its public claim that, "The Soviet Union is carrying out its international duty by continuing to render the Vietnamese people all types of support and aid in the struggle against US imperialism's aggression."

Moscow's public expressions of support for the DRV remain unchanged.

15 March 66: Radio Moscow to China stated, "the Soviet Union has helped and is still giving necessary aid to the DRV in order to strengthen its defense capability. In the past year because the US imperialists extended their aggression, the Soviet Union has especially increased its aid to the DRV to strengthen its defense capability." It concluded that, "the Soviet Union fulfills its internationalist duty and will continue to help the DRV strengthen its defense capability and rebuff aggression."

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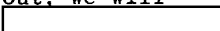
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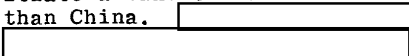
Selected Chinese
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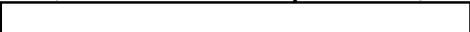
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18 March 66: At a Peking rally commemorating the 16th anniversary of the "19 March Vietnam day of struggle against US imperialism" and the "week of solidarity with the Vietnamese people," Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo declared that "The 650 million people of China are prepared. If you /The US/ insist on another trial of strength with us, suit yourself. Come whenever you like, alone or with others. We won't shut you out; we will wipe you out." 

A repetition of Peking's standard line implying that it is the US which will initiate a Sino-US war rather than China. 


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26 March 66: At a Peking rally welcoming a visiting Japanese Communist Party delegation, Politburo member Peng Chen declared that if the US insists "on escalating the war and on imposing war on the Chinese people, well, let them just come and try. It can be stated with certainty that this will only expedite the destruction of US "imperialism." 

Selected North Vietnamese References to Intervention

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15 March 66: A Hanoi international broadcast on Chinese support for the DRV noted that many letters from Chinese people "express their readiness to go to Vietnam to fight beside the brother Vietnamese people against the US aggressors."

Hanoi propaganda has been relatively silent on the subject of intervention for some months. This reference is similiar to many others broadcast in the past and does not suggest that the DRV plans to implement the threat in the foreseeable future.

22 March 66: A Hanoi VNA broadcast on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 22 March 1965 five-point statement of the NFLSV noted that "A movement has surged up in the five continents to volunteer to go to South Vietnam and fight against the US imperialist aggressors." 

The mention of volunteers for Vietnam in the context of the first anniversary of the Front statement on a settlement of the war does not appear to increase the threat of possible intervention. Rather, it appears as part of Hanoi's effort to demonstrate that the Front enjoys world wide support.

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Negotiations

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The Soviets have made it clear they will not encourage such efforts unless asked to do so by the North Vietnamese leadership or when Moscow believes there is a clear chance that its efforts will be successful.

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13 March 66: In a Pravda editorial the Soviets repeated their public position on the question of a Vietnamese settlement, stating "There is a correct basis for a solution of the Vietnam conflict," adding, "the Soviet Union is in full agreement with the position of the DRV and the NFLSV on the question of settling the conflict."

Moscow's public position on this question has not changed.

29 March 66: According to the TASS Summary Soviet party chief Brezhnev stated in his speech before the CPSU Congress that, "The Soviet Union stands for a settlement of the Vietnamese problem on the basis set forth by the DRV government and the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front."

This is a reiteration of Moscow's familiar public position on the question of a settlement in Vietnam.

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16 March 66: A Radio Moscow commentary stated, "the Soviet people have helped and will continue to help in every way the Vietnamese people in the struggle against US imperialist aggression. The Soviet people consider this their internationalist duty."

17 March 66: Deputy Premier Novikov, speaking at a reception in honor of visiting Cambodian Deputy Premier Son Sann, said that, "the USSR is adopting measures to prevent the dirty American war from spreading into other parts of Indochina."

29 March 66: CPSU First Secretary Brezhnev, during his speech to the 23rd Congress stated, "we declare categorically that in escalating the shameful war against the Vietnamese people they will have to contend with mounting support for Vietnam from the Soviet Union and other Socialist friends and brothers."

This statement is consistent with the recent Soviet protests about US activities in Thailand and Laos.

This statement goes no further than other previous Soviet public expressions of support for the DRV.

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Selected Chinese Communist References to Negotiations

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18 March 66: At a Peking rally commemorating the 16th anniversary of the "19 March Vietnam day of struggle against US imperialism" and the "week of solidarity with the Vietnamese people." Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo declared that "The Vietnam question can only be settled in accordance with the 4-point proposition of the government of the DRV and the 5-part statement of the Liberation Front." [redacted]

Kuo is reiterating Peking's opposition to a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam problem except on the Communist terms. [redacted]

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11 March 66: In reporting the mission of special Canadian ambassador Ronning to North Vietnam, Hanoi radio stated that Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh "clearly explained to the Canadian representatives the stand of the DRV Government on the Vietnam question which had already been expounded in the letters of 24 January 1966 of President Ho Chi Minh and in the statements of the DRV Government on the Vietnam problem."

While being courteous to representatives of the ICC countries who have put forth proposals for settling the war, Hanoi has nonetheless continued to insist that any negotiated solution to the war must be on its terms as outlined in the four-point proposal of 8 April 1965.

12 March 66: A Hanoi editorial on the week of tricontinental solidarity with Vietnam stated in part that "the conference fully supported the four-point stand of the DRV Government and the five-point statement of the NFLSV and called on the governments of peace-loving countries to recognize the NFLSV as the only genuine and legal representative of the South Vietnamese people."

North Vietnamese propaganda and public statements on the occasion of the tri-continental week of solidarity with Vietnam heavily stressed that this was a firm demonstration of the world wide support and sympathy that the Liberation Forces and the people in North Vietnam enjoy.

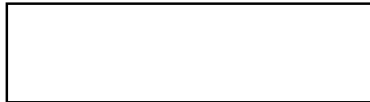
16 March 66: A statement by the Fatherland Front Central Committee on the occasion of its 11th Congress declared in part "We earnestly appeal

This represents a formal reiteration of Hanoi's position on settling the war by the chief North Vietnamese popular mass organization.

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16 March 66 Cont'd: to all justice and peace loving organizations and strata of people in the world to broaden further the front of unity with the Vietnamese people in opposing the US Imperialist aggressors, to step up further the movement to support the Vietnamese people both morally and materially, and to demand the US Government put an end to their aggressive war against South Vietnam, cease for good and unconditionally their bombing and strafing of the DRV, and withdraw US and satellite troops from the south, in order to let the southern people settle the south's internal problems themselves, in conformity with the NIFSV, which is the genuine and only representative of the southern people. Only by so doing can true peace be restored in Vietnam, peace in independence and freedom, and can national independence and peace in southeast Asia in the world be protected." 

18 March 66: At a meeting in Peking Hoang Quoc Viet, Charge D'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking

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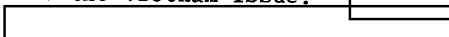


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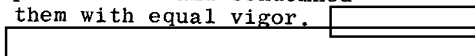
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18 March 66 Cont'd: stated that "the US imperialists must give up their schemes to occupy Vietnam, and solemnly recognize the four-point stand of the DRV Government and the five-part stand of the NFLSV, and put them into effect."

21 March 66: In an editorial comment on the Tricontinental congress' week of solidarity with Vietnam, Hanoi daily stated that "the people on the three continents have reiterated in one voice their total support for the four-point stand of the DRV Government and the five-point statement of the NFLSV, considering them as the only correct way to settle the Vietnam issue."



21 March 66: The Hanoi party daily in a sharply worded article denounced the "new act of the Tito clique aimed at selling the peaceful negotiations swindle of the US imperialists and bringing pressure to bear upon the Vietnamese people." The article went on to list all previous efforts by the Yugoslavs to promote peace talks and condemned them with equal vigor.



This attack on Tito once again demonstrates Hanoi's irritation at the efforts by third parties to establish some initiative on settling the war. In Hanoi's view, none of these initiatives have been close enough to the Vietnamese Communist terms for ending the conflict. This latest attack was provoked by Western press reports that Yugoslav Premier Stambolic was touring a number of Asian

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22 March 66: On the occasion of the first anniversary of the NVLSV 22 March five-point statement Hanoi radio stated in part that "Some 22 international organizations and 515 national organizations in 92 countries warmly applauded the 22 March statement and considered the five-point position of the NVLSV and the four-point position of the DRV the sole correct basis for the settlement of the situation in South Vietnam. Specifically, this is an important political victory of the NFLSV, while it is an utter defeat for the US aggressors and their lackeys." [redacted]

countries to call for negotiations on the Vietnam problem.

The anniversary of the Liberation Front's 22 March statement has afforded Hanoi the opportunity to restate its contention that the NFLSV does enjoy broad and growing international support as the representative of the South Vietnamese people, and that its position as well as that of North Vietnam must form the basis for any settlement of the war.

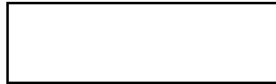
22 March 66: The Hanoi party daily Nhan Dan in an article on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Liberation Front's 22 March statement declared in part that the statement "constitutes the national salvation chart of the South Vietnamese people and the clarion call to all South Vietnamese people to dash forward and annihilate the US aggressors and their henchmen. The stand expounded in the five-point statement of the

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22 March 66 Cont'd: NFLSV on
22 March 1965 has enjoyed the
deep sympathy and support of
the socialist countries, of the
national liberation movements,
the international working class,
and the mass of the people in
various countries of the world."

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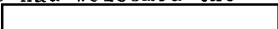
Selected National Liberation Front References to Negotiations

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21 March 66: According to Western press reports Vo Cong Trung, a member of the Liberation Front's representation in Algiers rejected a recent peace call by UN Secretary General U Thant and emphatically denied that in recent conversations with leftist British MP Lord Brockway he had welcomed the statement. 

Western press reporters have several times in the past detected what they claimed to be some softening in the Front position as voiced by one of its spokesman. These alleged changes in the Front's position have usually been denied by the Front spokesman to whom they were attributed.

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